WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1875.

# TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

GEN. TRACT'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.

CONSPIRACY TO LEVY BLACKMAIL.

TART LETTER FROM THE WOODHULL.

Did Theodore Attempt to Barter His Monor for Filthy Lucre ? - Is Beccher an Adulterer and a Hypocrite, and is Elizabeth a Whited Sepulchre?-What Does Victoria Really

Binow?

Conclusion of Tracy's Opening Address. New York, March 1.-The Brooklyn City Court room was filled again this morning with the usual throng of spectators. Tilton and the defendant and his wife occupied their usual scats. Mrs. Tilton and her friends were absent. Her roungest son Kalph has been very ill the past few days of pneumonia, but is recovering. She has been at his bedside. Gen. Tracy continued his address. He had shown them, he said, that

after the Woodbull publication Mr. Beecher by the advice of the mutual friend, Moulton, had accepted the policy of silence. In 1870 TILTON'S DIFFICULTIES WITH ME. HOWEN arose and were nagmented, so Tilton says, by Mr. and Mrs. Heecher. On December 24 the charges against Heecher were made, and it was then determined to suppress them. Howen promised to support Tilton in his charges against Heecher, and got him to take the letter to him, but Howen after this Decame Tilton's enemy. Two days after this Tilton found himself deserted by Howen, and had made himself inimical to Mr. Heecher. The next day Moniton comes and carries away at the lotters, not as emblem of war, but one of peace. The only criticism to be passed on detendint was that having accepted the policy of silence he endeavored faithfully to carry it out. Tilton himself was then covered all over with

Tilton himself was then covered all over with streating to leave him for his infidelities and cruelties to ther. There stories must be suppressed at any cert. Bessle Turner was compelled to sign a retraction of her stories in order to stop thom, and she was sent away to prevent her tattling, and so her stories were suppressed. Then Tilton published the stories dreuhited by Bowen against Beecher in the Golden Jag. Mrs. Tilton's stories about her treatment must also be suppressed, and she was led to believe that the stories must be denied. Tilton's manner of conducting the affair was to make statements and publish them, while Moulton's way was to preserve silence, and al-

BLASTED THE HOPES OF MR. THATON, and he was compelled to look for other avenues of success. The money draws from Bowen in April, 1872, was all expended on his paper. He would show them that the friends of Tilton applied in December, 1872 to the friends of Beecher, and advised them to buy the New York Express, which was then for sale, and for Mr. Beecher to take charge of it, while Mr. Tilton should go abroad for same months, and when he came back to take a foremost place on the editorial staff of that paper. Not only were there meetings held in the city, but also in New York, and twice at the Union Lengue citub. This, gentlemen, was nothing but a scheme for blackmailing Mr. Beccher. Counsel would show them so by a witness who was known throughout this country almost as well as 'the defendant himself. Here was a letter from BLASTED THE HOPES OF MR. TILTON.

which was a fiction invented by Mr. Titton, and never received by him. The letter in the opening says, "Thanks for your good letter of bad adwice." This letter ended with a threat that if he should speak it would send a thunderbelt through other hearis. Why was this letter published if not as a threat of exposure to Boecher's friends? Moulton and Tilton had not destroyed the letters as they promised, and were now using them as a means of threat and menace to Mr. Beecher, and about this time, I am reminded by my associate, that Mr Tilton had drawn his last dollar out of Woodraft & Ecbinson's. Well, gentlemen, the summer passed, and Mr. Beecher

and Tilton had found no employment. Counsel then went back to Tilton's threatened publication in the Golden Age against Mr. Bowen and Beecher. We will show you, said counsel, that Tilton endeavered to have this statement of his published secretly in such a manner that it would appear he had nothing to do with it. We will show you that he had an interview on the matter with Mr. Mckelvey, of the Brooklyn Lagle, in which Tilton told McKelvey that his charges against Beecher were those of improper proposals to his wile, but that she resisted them; Tilton did not like to give the paper to Mckelvey, but suggested that it should come to them through another party. They went to John W. Harmon's house He was not in and a letter with the article inclosed was left, but the article was not then published, and did not appear until the following April in the Brooklyn Sunday Press. At the time of this publication Tilton's account with Woodruff A. Robinson was closed. The day after it appeared in print he drew his last cent. They shad also heard from Moulton of the offer made by another party of money for the Golden age, and when it was not taken why did they exhibit it to Beecher. Francis II. Moulton did not act as a highwayman, or robber, who cries "Stand and deliver," but he heid this money in his hand and said to Mr. Heecher. "My gold!" Isn't this triendship? That is what I call "the act of the triend," and Moulton se money of heecher, but that he mortgaged his heare to receive it. He gave it to Moulton. STILL OCCUPIED HIS PULPIT,

And then Tilton kept on for one year drawing the \$5,000 from Moulton as had been shown them. Mr. Moulton told us that he never was in the habit of lending Tilton money; that he lent him altogether about \$1,000 of his own money. Counsel would show them that in May, 1874, this friend of Tilton's goes to a friend of Mr. Beecher's and demands another sum of \$5,000, but they must not forget that the original demand was for \$10,000, but was compromised ultimately for \$5,000. The Golden Age was still on Tilton's hands, bankrupt and useless. Tilton was ready to give it away, and was abnolutely begging for some person to take it. Of all these interviews between his friends and those of Beecher, with regard to the newspaper enterprises, Mr. Tilton was informed. Counset would show them that Mr. Tilton knew of negotiations going on with Beecher and counsenanced them, and also that the Bacon letter was then in preparation.

This second scheme to obtain money was de-

ment. They would remember that

TILTON WOULD NOT SIGN IT

without the alteration of the clause relating to
him. Tilton argued that the publication of the
tripartite agreement by Beecher's friends put him
(Tilton) in the position of having wronged
Beecher. The publication, which was an accident, was to be charged to Beecher. On May 1
Mr. Beecher was summoned to an interview in
the Homsen-sireet study, when the publication of
the story was threatened. Beecher had stood
their threats and charges for four long years, and
now Beecher, who was put in this position by the
indiscreet conduct of a friend, defied them, and
when they used their threats he told them to let
the storm come.

and her family, and if she appeared against him she preserved her husband from the charge of perjury. This she was made to believe would be

her standing in the case. Beecher, she says, had coniessed his crime to her, and, June 2, 1871, she advised him to confess his sfirme to the church; and this was the time Mrs. Moulton says she kissed Heecher. During her cross-examination she never looked Mr. Evarts in the face. Her whole manner indicated that she was repeating a long lesson. On July 18, 1874, Mrs. Moulton used this unnatural expression to Mr. Beecher in an interview: If you had confessed it then you would have been far better off, referring to a period of four years before.

On June 2, 1873, Mrs. Moulton details an interview of four hours' duration, when she says she was reasoning with Beecher about a confession to the church. Counsel would show them that at the time this interview was said to have taken place, Mr. Heecher was engared at his own home with a well-known gentleman; that no such conversation ever took place, and that he never spoke of or threatened to commit suicide: that the only conversation he had with Mrs. Moulton was on the 1st of May, and lasted about half an hour. The evidence counsel would show would be such as to leave no doubt on their minds. Counsel then passed to the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, and when Beecher was asked to sign the card, admitting that he had committed an offence, but no crime against Theodore Tilton. It was in regard to this card, said Tracy, that I was called into this case. I tried to persuade Moulton that

NEECHER COULD NOT SIGN THIS CARD, but Moulton insisted and said that if Beecher did this he would burn every paper he had relating to this case. Now, gestlemen, does not it seem clear that if Beecher was guity he would have signed this card and so kad the evidence of his crime destroyed. But he refused, steadfastly refused, to do anything of the kind, and refused to size unless the card should stipulate what the offence was colearly that no person could misunderstand it. Tilton had an interview with his wife siter her appearance as Beecher said it always assumed. When counsel had opened the case to them they would understand the letters as connected with the case, and the letters would explain themselves. The facts aircady presented, with the facts which he would yet bring forward, would show the matter to them in the light in which it really stood. They would see when the case was being summed up, that every fact pointed to insocence rather than guilt on the part of defendant.

to insocence rather than guilt on the pass of defendant.

Counsel on the other side had introduced, they said, secret letters which passed between Mrs. Tilton and Henry Ward Beccher. Where did they come from? Why, from the archives of Francis D. Moulton, to whom they were given by Beccher. Now, if Beecher was guilty why did he not keep these letters in his possession? Giving them in was not the act of a guilty man. Moulton told Beccher in 1871 that he had told his wife of the matter, and we are told that

BEECHIER WAS GLAD OF IT,
because there was one woman who could sympathize with him. We are told that she repeated
the story to the Robinson family, and we are
sgain assured that Beecher was gird, because it
would enable him to meet with that family on a
much better understanding. Counsel had shown
there by correspondence between Beecher and
Tilton on the 7th of February, 1874, Beecher
commended Mrs. Tilton to her husband, and
asked him to be kind to her.

Was it possible that a man accused of adultery
would do this? Was it the act of a guilty man to
demand an investigation! And Mrs. Moulton
says her husband was angry when he heard that
Beecher was wanting an explanation. It is improbable that a husband should tell third parties
of bis wife's guilt in order to conceal it, or when
he met Beecher, whom he claimed was the seducer of his wife, that he should exchange friendly salutations with him. It was improbable that
a husband should advise the paramour to preserve silence or speak of his wife are pure woman.
They had heard Moulton say on the witness
stand that he lied about the case for four years to
save Beecher, and they had to determine if a man
who did this for another man for four years could
lie one year for himseli. Mrs. Moulton told them
that she knew at an early period that. BEECHER WAS GLAD OF IT,

THE CASE WOULD COME TO LAW, THE CASE WOULD COME TO LAW, and that she would be a witness. This was the wife of the man who held the position of friend of Beecher, this man who refused Beecher his letters. There was no person so much exposed to a charge of this kind as a clergyman, one against whom it was see asy to level the arrows and darts of malice and hatred. It was such a charge that was brought against John Wesley, who more than any other man recembled the Apostle Paul. In the discharge of my duty, said counsel, I have laid before you as much of our case as is in my power. What was the use of a noble life if it was not proof against stacks and charges like these. power. What was the use of a hoose life it was not proof against attacks and charges like thees, Good friends and neighbors have stood around the pastor in this trial, because they have known him for years, and many of them have looked into his bine eyes for at least thirty years and found them truthing.

Mrs. Tilton was detained at home from the trial most of last week by the dangerous illness of her son Raiph, from pneumonia. The bey is now much better.

Mr. Bowen denies that he has any desire to appear in the present trial as a winese, but says that he will, of course, obey the order of the court which commands his attendance. Vic. Woodhull's Letter-

The New York Tribune of Monday contains the following characteristic letter from Mrs.

Similar of the defence—General Tracy is made to say: "They"—meaning Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton—"have had most significant relations with women whose very name stains the lips that utter it. It was not Theodore Tilton who sent his wifs to bring home in a carriage the most notorious prostitute the world has ever known. This degreed ito—the lowest and foalest which any man could offer to the partner of his life—was reserved for the wife of Francis D. Moulton; and it was her lips and not the lips of Elizabeth R. Tilton, so far as we have yet learned, that were smirehed by the filthy kiss of Victoria Woodhull."

In the official report, contained in the Tribura, the language differs from this materially, as follows: "They have had most significant relations with women whose very name stains the lips that utter it. It was not Theodore Tilton who sent his wife to bring home in a carriage to bring the most notorious preacher and practicer of free love that the world has ever seen. This degradation was reserved for the wite of Francis D. Moulton; and it was her lips and not the lips of Elizabeth R. Tilton, so far as we have yet named, that were kissed to far he responsibility for the language of the former quotation where it belongs. If it were used by Gen. Trony, as eported, my business will be with him; build it has been partituded into the poperation of the presentatives of the press, I respectfully demand that the same be as publicly withdrawn as it has been presented. I characterize it as a foul, false and malicious libel.

My name has been handled and bandled about both by the press and the parties to the case as if it could be done to whatever degree with impunity, and as if any splitted were justifiable that could be made the vehicle of the embesomed venom that has been rankling in some breats ever since I made this scandal public. If the parties to the defence are really as anxiens to know the precise character of Mr. Tilton 'relations with me as fully about Mr. Tilton but about some of the rest of the crisarian

Municipal Elections. against a Republican majority last year of 507. Kennetunk has gone Democratic by a large majority, for the first time in eighteen years. Lewiston, March 1.—The Republicans elect a mayor by 585 majority. Last year the Democratic mayor by 380 majority. Last year the Delinterasto majority was 147.

Auburn has elected a Republican mayor. Bath 'elects the citizens' candidate by 62 majority over the Republican candidate. Saco re-elected a Re-publican mayor by a small majority.

BALTINGEE, Feb. 2.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has reduced the tariff of freight on coal from Cumberland, Pledmont and other coal regions on its main stem and branches 25 cents per ton, and its way rates proportionately, to take effect March 3. It is understood this tariff is

# LOUISIANA'S RAMPAGE.

HER FUNDS RISE ON THE NEWS.

Rebeilion of the Committee of Saventy.

PLAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CRITICAL STATE OF JOHN MITCHEL. Enflet Will Form a Ministry in France

... His Great Popularity in the Assembly-Fighting Continues in Spain - Fires, Floods, and Snows-Chandler's Libel

> Snit, &c., &c., &c. FRANCE.

M. Buffet will try the Premiership-His Re-Election to the Presidency of the Assembly. PARIS, March 1 .- M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, has decided to undertake the task of The Assembly to day re-elected M. Buffet its The Assembly to-day re-elected as business President by a vote of 479 to 63. This majority, larger than the Assembly ever gave before for a President, shows that Buffet will command a strong majority in the House if he succeeds in forming a Ministry. M. M. Martel, D. Audeffret, Parquier, Kerdrel and Picard were elected vice

Contest with Germany on the Gustav Affair-Continued Fighting at Bilbac. MADEID, March 1.—The the Minister of Foreign Affairs having, without consulting his colleagues Affairs having, without consulting his colleagues in the Ministry, sent a circular note to the Powers, contesting the justice of some of the demands of Germany in regard to the Gustav affair, and having also taken other steps upon his own responsibility, a Cabinet council, to take these acts into consideration, impends.

HAYONDE, March 1.—Fighting continues in the neighborhood of Hilbao.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Effects of the Sterm-Safe Arrival of the Hong Kong's Missing Boat's Crew-The Irish Par-

liamentary Question. LONDON, March 1 .- The steamship W. A. Scholten, which put back while on the voyage to New York, has been docked at Falmouth. The New York, has been docked at Falmouth. The bark Herzogin, Anna Houth, master, from New York, arrived at Venice on the 26th ultimo in a damaged condition, baving experienced heavy weather. She jettisoned some of her cargo.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong, which foundered in the Iddian ocean, have arrived at Aden. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.

In the House of Commons to-night Sir, M. H. Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill lessening the penalities for the unlawful porcession of arms in Ireland, repealing the law which authorizes the closing of public houses and the arrest of persons found out of doors at night in the proclaimed districts, and removing the restric ions on newspapers.

The Chief Secretary states that the Government intends to re-enact the laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, as it had been assured that the Ribbon conspiracy existed as strong as ever there.

ever there.

He pointed to the fact that John Mitchell was elected to Parliament because he had declared that he would never concent to be at peace with England, and he alluded to the return of nu-England, and be alluded to the return of nu-merous emigrants from America, who, he said, had acquired Western vices and forgotten their Irish virtues. There were reasons for not wholly removing the restrictions on the possession of firearms in Ireland.

The Marquis of Hartington, the new Liberal leader, supported the bill, which passed its brst-reading. LONDON, March 2, 6 a. m.—John Mitchel is ut-terly prostrated in health. He has frequent fainting fits. It is thought that he will be com-pelled to withdraw from the election contest in Tipperary.

LOUISIANA.

Wholesome Effect of the Action of the House

on State Securities.
[Special to The National Republican.]
New Orleans, March 1.—Information of the action of the House recognizing Kelloug reached here about 2 o'clock. Consolidated State bonds went up immediately to fitty-four-ten pointsand warrants went to ninety.

The Committee of Seventy Repudiate the Com-

promise.

[By Associated Press.]

New Ocleans, March 1.—At a special meeting NEW OFELEARS, March 1.—At a special meeting of the committee of seventy, this evening, the fellowing rerolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee of seventy the members of the Legislative cancus who have voted to accept the Wheeler proposition do not reflect the views and wishes of the vart majority of the Democratic-Congrevative people of the State.

Resolved, That this committee deems the Wheeler compromise unwise and impolitic ut-

terly subversive of the rights and principles for which we have been so long contending.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we advise those members of the United States Senate who are friendly to the cause of Louisiana to oppose by all means in their power the passage of the joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That we announce, on behalf of the Democratic Conservative people of Louisiana, our unalterable resolution to continue to oppose the Kellogg government, and to prosecute the Louisiana cause before Congress and the people of the United States, regardless of the action of those members of the Conservative caucus who have voted to accept the Wheeler compromise.

\*\*H. D. Ouden, Fresident.\*

FELD. R. SOUTHMAYE, Secretary.

BASE BALL. Proceedings of the Judiciary Committee. PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The judiciary committee of the National Base Ball Association met this forenoon in the Athletic club rooms. It consisted of N. E. Young, Chicago; Chas. H. Porter, Boston; David L. Reed, Philadelphia; G.B.Hub-bell, Hartford, and C.A. Hodel, Baltimore. They Boston; David L. Reed, Philadelphia; G.B.Hubbell, Hartford, and C.A. Hodel, Baltimore. They prepared a report, which was presented to the National Association of Professional Base Hall Players, which met at the same place in the evening. Thirteen clubs were represented by the following delegates: Athletic, Chas. Spering; Atlantic, Bevy Van Deeft; Boston, Harry Wright; Centennial, E. Hicks Hayhurst; Chicago, W. A. Huriburt; Hartford, W. G. Buikeley; Mutual, A. V. Davidson; New Haven, W. S. Arnold; Philadelphis, George Concannon; Reds. St. Louis, A. Blong; St. Louis, C. O. Bishop; Washington, A. T. Childs; Western, of Keckuk, W. Trimble.

The St. Louis, Western of Keckuk, W. Trimble.

The St. Louis, Western of Keckuk, New Haven, Reds of St. Louis, Centennial and Washington clubs were admitted into the association.

Chas. Spering, Athletic, was elected president of the association; O. O. Bishop, St. Louis, vice president: A. T. Childs, Washington, secretary, and H. Wright, Beston, treasurer.

The report of the judiciary committee was presented. It states that Force's contract with the Chicago was valid; Stearns reinstated in the Hartford; Boyd's application for admission was refused but the next judiciary committee was instructed to reinstate him; Milier's contract with Hartford; Boyd's application for admission was refused but the next judiciary committee was instructed to reinstate him; Milier's contract with Hartford was declared binding, but this club roleased him in favor of the St. Louis; the Athletics made no claim for McMullin, and he goes to the Philadelphia club.

A number of unimportant amendments to the rules were adopted.

It was decided that the next annual session of the convention should be held at New Haven. The president announced the following committees for the year: judiciary—Hayhurst. Concannon, Trimble, Vandelft and Hishop; champior-ship—Davidson, H. Wright and Buikeley.

It was decided that the next annual session of the convention should be ten, and that six should count as a series.

Mr.

MEMPHIS, March L.-E. D. Johnson, alias Proc. tor, alias Parke, leader of the party who robbed Brady, the Southern Express messenger, in this city four weeks ago, was captured at Caps Girardeau on Saturday night, by a detective, and brought here to-day. Johnson has already been indicted by the grand jury, and as the offence is indicted by the grann jury, and as the chence is punishable with death, the probabilities are that he will hang. The detective first struck his trail at Metropolis, Ill., and after following him over two hundred miles, secured him as above stated. Johnson is an old offender, and served a term in the Missouri penitentiary for robbing the United States Express Company in St. Louis.

Courtesies to Foreigners. PHILADELPHIA, March L.-Commander Fischer strom, Lieut, Hjulhammer and Dr. Groth, of the Swedish man-of-war Geffe, were escorted by the

Swedish and Norwegfan vice consul, L. Wester-gaard, Wm. Massey and Geo. Brockie, of the Commercial Exchange Association, to the mayor's office, and introduced to Mayor Stokeley. They then visited independence Hril, the National museum and custom-house, at which latter place they were introduced formally to Collector Comly. Resignation of Commissioner Van Nort. particles I and Worse van Nort tendered his resignation to Mayor Wickham to-day, waich was accepted, and Mr. Fitz John Porter appointed to fill the vacancy. The mayor regrets exceedingly that Mr. Van Nort could not be induced to remain in office until the expiration of his term, and highly commends his administration.

### THE EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

The War Between High and Low Church. ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 1.—The committee of the diocese of Virginia declines to give its consent to the election of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of

Hilinets.

Monile, Ala., March 1.—The Episcopal standing committee of Alabama gave canonical consent to-day to the conservation of Dr. Jaggar, Bishopelect of Southern Unic, and of Dr. DeRoven, Bishop-elect of Illinois.

NEW JERSEY.

Legislative Proceedings. TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to appropriate \$25,000 to the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Newark. Also, a joint for Disabled Soldiers at Newars. Also, a long-resolution to furnish to the British Museum the legislative minutes, documents, laws of the State and law and equity reports. In the House, Mr. Sheeran introduced a bill making the wages of laborers and employees on railroads a first lien on the property and effects of such railroads.

THE RAILWAY WAR.

Garrett After Control of the Northern Central PHILADELPHIA, March 1 .- Messrs. Pardee. Knight, Comiy, and others, all heavy holders of North Pennsylvania rallroad securities, have pur-chased the entire stock held by the city in that chasse the entire stock hald by the city in that corporation, aggregating 30,800 shares. It is said this action has been taken to prevent the Pennsylvania railroad from getting possession of that road, which is to be a part of the new through line to New York. It was rumored today that the transaction had a bearing on the war between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, but this is denied.

GEORGIA.

Adjournment of the Legislature-The Treas-

urer Censured. ATLANTA, March 1 .- The Legislature pass esolutions of censure upon the State Treasurer for negligence and bad management in office and directing the Governor to appoint an assistant to ectify and inaugurate a system; also, directing rectify and inaugurate a system; also, directing and provising for a thorough investigation of the sinancial condition of the State. There has been no defalcation, only careless management. Speaker Hardeman, on adjourning the House sine die, advised obedience to law, and said that patient submission to wrong would stimulate the sense of right in the hearts of the American peo-

Investigating Committee. HARRIBBURG, PA., March 1.—The Democratic majority of the House to-night, by vote of 80 to 88, passed a resolution authorizing a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs o tee to make an investigation into the affairs of Sinte Treasurers McGrath, Kemble, Irwin and Mackey. The Republican minority protested against the right of the House, without the concurrence of the Senate, to empower any committee of investigation.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trade to-night, after a three hours' discussion, the report of the committee indoreing the oil pipe bill, with certain amendments, was adopted.

EUELL LIBEL CASE.

Habeas Corpus Interferes with His Transfer to the District of Columbia. St. Louis, March 1 .- A. C. Buell, arrested ome days ago in accordance with instructions from Washington, for publishing in the Detroit Free Press, last winter, an alleged libel on Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was before United States Commissioner Enos Clark, to day, and by him remanded to the custody of United States Marshal Newcomb, to be transferred by him to

Marshai Newcomb, to be transferred by him to the District of Columbia.

Jas. A. Broadhead, counsel for the defendant, applied this afternoon to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, for a writ of A abeas corpus, which was granted returnable in three days, when the case will be argued in accordance with stipulations agreed upon by counsel, as follows: dictment.

Second. The sufficiency of the indictment to charge the offence of likel within the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Third. The applicability of the thirty-third section of the judiciary act to cases arising in the District of Columbia, and more especially the applicability of said thirty-third section in this case, including also the question of right of said commissioner to issue the said warrant heretofore issued in this case, and his right to order the removal of the defendant to the District of Columbia for trial.

PRILADELPHIA, March 1.—The flood at Mana-yunk has considerably abated. The river is now seven feet above low-water mark at that point—a PRILADELPHIA, March 1.—The flood at Manayunk has considerably abated. The river is now seven feet above low-water mark at that point—a subsidence of 13 feet since Thursday. A number of the mills to-day resumed operations, and it is expected, should the recession of the water continue, that by Wednesday, or Friday at the latest, all the suspended industries will be revived. A large number of men are cutting a channel through the ice under the connecting railroad bridge, which is to be 100 feet wide.

Unattanooga, Texne. March 1.—The river has been at a stand since marning, covering Market street from the river to Ninth street, and submerging the Union depot, Commercial, Van Harn and Read hotels. Very nearly all the business houses on Market and Ninth streets, South Chattanooga, are completely submerged, and agreat many houses in the main part of the city, which are not so fortunate as to be situated on high ground. One man who was intoxicated was drowned Saturday, and two last night, one of whom was colored, the other was chief engineer of the Chattanooga Iron Company's works, named Jones. This comprises all the fatalities known to me. The steam ferry-boat was among the submerged house in Seuth Chattanooga Saturday and Sunday relieving and taking off all who were in meed.

'Many have been the duckings received, but every-body, not excepting those whose loss is heaviest, is in a happy mood, and disposed to take it cheeriully. We have to use a boat to get to and fro from the elegraph office, and from one side of town to the other. Still, messages have been delivered nearly as promptly as usual, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of them in consequence of the flood. Railroads are cut off in every direction, consequently no mails to or from the city for several days past until now. A steamer has gone down the river with mails and pastengers to Bridgeport, where it will meet the train for Nashville. Only one wire remains up, and fear its loss momentarily.

Cincinnari. March 1.—The Commercial's Bridgeport, A

down is very great, the greatest ever known with the possible exception of the flood of eight years

RECORD OF FIRE. Sixteen business firms were burned out by the fire at Wichile, Kansas, on Saturday. fire at Wichile, Kansas, on Saturday.

A fire at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., Sunday night, destroyed eight buildings, including several stables. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000. Supposed incendiarism.

The round house of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad, at Springheld, was burned yesterday morning, with five locomotives and machine shop adjoining. Loss estimated at from \$10,000 to \$70,000. Buildings insured for \$7,500. Insurance on contents unknown.

et,660. Insurance on contents unknown.
George W. Plumby's paper-box factory, at
Fourth and Branch streets, Philadelphia, caught
fire at 6 o'clock Monday morning, and was entirely destroyed. The front wall, on Fourth
street, fell, carrying down all the telegraph wires.
The factory was very extensive, giving employment to three hundred and fifty girls, who are
thus thrown out of work. Loss 900,000. The fire
was ignited by the breaking of a lanters.

Another strike occurred at Fall River yester-day among the operatives of Chase mills. Rufus Hatch is after Irwin for emberrlement, it is end a warrant is out for his arrest on this shares. charge. Lewis E. Norton, assistant postmaster at Pitts-field, Me., was arrested on charge of robbing the mails. He conlessed, and was placed under bonds for trial. for trial.

The schooner Jason, which went ashore at Little Lgg Harbor, bliged and filled. Her crew was recent after much difficulty by the life-raving force at Static 25.

The northeast snow storm of yesterday pravailed very generally throughout the North and Northwest, in many places delaying railway trains, notably Chicago and vicinity. In the United States Circuit Court at Providence, A. Brayton's ball was forfeited, and the case was noile proceeded and recognizance discharged upon payment of \$500. Charge, stealing from the mails.

PERSONAL.

William Henry Dutton, junior proprietor of the Evening Transcript, died in Boston Sunday

An Unreconstructed Clergyman. The Albany Journal relates a little incident mmunicated to it the other day by a dis

# CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE MONTHLY IUBLIC DELT STATEMENT

OPPOSITION TO HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

SALARY OF THE CLERKS OF CONGRESS

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

District Matters in Congress-The New Idria Mining Company-The Bill to Control the Lobby-News From the Several Departments.

The President has approved an act granting a pension to Eunice Wilson, mother of John C. Wilson, late private company D, 40th regiment Illi-The Civil Rights Bill a Law.

The President resterday morning approved "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," otherwise known as the "Civil Rights Bill." On the Floor.

Among the visitors on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday were Secretary Robesen, Senators elect McDonald, of Ind., and Cameron, of Wis.; Hon, N. P. Banks and a number of the members elect of the Forty-fourth Congress as yet unknown to fame.

United States Courts. Mr. Stevenson, from the Judiciary Commit reported, without amendment, the House bill roposing to allow United States District Courts. as well as Circuit Courts, to try and determinissues of fact in civil causes without intervention of a jury whonever the parties so stipulate.

Mayal Orders. Lieutenant Thomas Perry, ordered to the receiving-ship Vermont. Commander A. T. Mahan has reported that he was detached from the com-mand of the Wasp, South Atlantic station, on the 2d ultimo, and has been granted six months' leave, with permission to remain abroad.

February Disbursements. The payments made from the Treasury by war ants during the month of February, 1875, were as 4,886,502.80; War, \$4,084,122.05; Nary, \$1,086,155.55; Interior. (Indians and pensions.) \$5,580,545.61; to-tal, \$15,787,35c.11. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or prin-cipal of the public debt of the United States.

The Lobby Bill. The Committee on Ways and Means have prepared a bill to regulate the practice of lobbyists and claim agents, and forbidding the solicitation and claim agents, and forbidding the solicitation of legislation in Congress by agents except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Under its terms any person practicing before the Departments or urging legislation before Congress must file with the Clerk of the House or Senate, with the Chief Clerk of the Department before which be appears, a statement giving his name, residence, the subject in which be is interested, and the amount of his compensation. When the matter is before a committee of Congress, a duplicate of the same statement is also to be filed with that committee.

The New Idria Claim.

In the House, yesterday, there was quite a stir when the amendment of Mr. Butler to the appropriation bill, appropriating \$0,000 for the purpose of defending the title of the Government to the lands occupied by the New Idria Mining Company was reached. The California members in succession took the floor in defence of the company and in opposition to McGarraghan and the amendment. Mr. E. R. Hoar also opposed it, and Meastra. Butler, Randall, Eldridge and others delended and divocated it. When the vote was maily reached it was carried by a small majority, much to the chagrin of the California gentlemen. The New Idria Claim.

The Louisiana Compromise. In the House yesterday, as will be seen by the report of the proceedings, Mr. George F. Hoar succeeded in having the resolutions recommended succeeded in having the resolutions recommended by a majority of the committee adopted. The first recommends the seating of all members of the Legislature legally elected, and the reseating of the five members who were put out of their seats by the military. The second resolution rec-commends the recognition of Kellogg as Governor until the expiration of his term of office. The resistance of the Democrate was altogether to the latter resolution. They finally succeeded in sep-arating the resolutions and getting a vote on each. The first was adopted unanimously, and the sec-ond by a vote of 163 yeas to 89 nays.

Covernment Circulation. The Comptroller of the Currency has informed the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter, that the

the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter, that the amount of circulation issued under the provisions of section three of the act of January 14, 1875, to date, is \$1,506,375; the total amount of legal tender notes deposited by the banks for the purpose of withdrawing their circulation notes, since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is \$12,348,000; and the total amount deposited since the passage of the act of June 14, 1875, is \$4,024,000. The issuing of \$1,606,375 of circulation under section three of the act of January necessitates the retirement of \$1,285,100 legal tenders, which will probably be done some time during the present month, thus reducing the outstanding legal tenders to \$380, 174,000. The amount of called bonds outstanding to date is \$7,575,750,00. Clerks of Congress.

The conference committee on the legislative, The conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill held a meeting yesierday morning, but failed to reach a conclusion, and a new committee was appointed. The main point of difference is on the subject of salaries paid to certain employees of either flouse. For instance the House bill fixed the salaries of principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, and financial clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate at \$2,502 each. The Senate increased this sum to \$3,000. It also made the compensation of assistant postmaster and mail-carrier \$2,088, instead of \$4,178. The Senate cut down the pay of the chief clerk and journal clerk of the House from \$3,600 to \$3,000, and that of two reading clerks, assistant journal clerk and tally clerk from \$3,000 to \$2,192 each. The bill as amended by the Senate fixes the compensation of two stenographers for committees in the House at \$3,000, instead of \$4,200 each.

Nominations to the Senate.

Nominations to the Senate. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Joseph Archbold, col-York; William J. Smith, surveyor of customs,

Memphis, Tenn.
Collectors of Customs: Sidney Cooper, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; John P. Sanborn, Huron, Mich.; Charles G. Manning, Albemarle, N. O. Postmasters; Andrew J. Lorrish, at Attica, N. Y.; S. B. Allis, Cold Spring, N. Y.; J. W. Howson, Cazenovia, N. Y.; N. P. Chapman, Canastota, N. Y.; H. W. Hascall, Le Roy, N. Y.; William B. Rice, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; J. J. Seaver, Malone, N. Y.; J. H. Kaple, Detroit, Mich.; J. H. Pillebury, Manhattan, Kansas: L. S. Fisher, Sparts, Wis.; Charles Seymour, La Crosso, Wis.; J. W. Ferguson, Nolisville, Wis.; H. A. Patterson, Janesville, Wis.

Five-twenty Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued the fifteenth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1862: By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I bereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinbelow designated, known as "five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 1st day of June, 1876, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds, known as the fourth series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds—850, No. 8,351 to No. 10,000; \$100, No. 23,101 to No. 27,500; \$600, No. 11,101 to No. 10,660; \$1,000, No. 33,701 to No. 59,000, atl inclusive; total, \$6,000,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division of the Secretary's Office."

The Maryland Collectorship. Yesterday quite a large delegation of Mary-land Republicans arrived in this city to urge the removal of Collector Booth, of Baltimore. The delegation first called on the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom they had a long conversation on the subject, during which members of the
delegation charged Mr. Booth with being a Democrat and owning stock in various steam and sail
vessels plying to and from the port of Baltimore,
and that his retention in office was against the
unsnimous protest of the Republican party of the
State and subversive to its best interests. The
Secretary stated to the delegation he had already notified Mr. Booth that he must dispose of
said stock in erder to remove a legal objection to
his retention of the office of collector; otherwise
the Secretary gave the delegation no satisfaction
or encouragement, and the latter left not overpleased with their interview. They next called
at the Executive Mansion, but the President decilined to receive them, and they left for Baltimore.

The District in Congress,
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Lewis, from the
District Committee, reported favorably on the
bill for the preservation of game and fish in the
bill for the preservation of game and fish in the
District of Columbia. He subsequently withdrew the bill in order to report and, if possible,
serure action upon it to morrow.

Mr. Hitchcock, from the same committee reported favorably, and without amendment, the
bill to amend the act relating to the Alexandria
canal, approved July 27, 1868. The amendatory
bill prevides that the Alexandria Canal Company, its successors and agents, shall operate
and maintain, across the Potemac river, from
Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to the
Virginia shore, upon and over the stone plers
upon which the acqueduct now rests, in conjunction therewith, a bridge of wood, iron or stone,
for the passage of persons, animals and vehicles,
which said bridge shall be always kept in such
good and sufficient repair as may be directed by

the enrineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds; that hereafter the said company, its successors and agents, shall not be allowed to expect, demand or receive more than the following tolls for crossing said bridge, namely: For each foot-parsenger, one cent; for each horse, mule, or lack, with rider, two cents; for each horse with-out rider, or ax, or other horsed cattle, two cents; for each vehicle drawn by one animal, eight cents, or fifteen cents both way; for each vehicle drawn by four animals, fifteen cents, and where the above rates for vehicles shall be paid, no charge shall be made for the driver, passengers, or goods or produce on or in raid vehicles; for hogs, sheep, or other live creatures, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred: Provided, that said company, its successors, or agents, shall furnish toll-tickets, when purchased in quantities of not less than fitty, at one-half the above rates; and that the act to which this is amendatory shall be in force except so far as modified by this act, and that the power therein reserved to the Congress of amendment, alteratior, and reveal shall continue.

Court of Alabama Claims.

Court of Alabama Claims. In case 356 judgment was rendered in favor of Alfonso Eleaser, fourth mate of the American whale-ship Nassau, of New Bedford, Mass., for whale-ship Nassay, of New Bedford, Mass., for \$570.50, with interest from June 28, 1855. In case 356 judgment was rendered in favor of E. M. Piercon, first mate of the whale-ship Isaac Howard, of New Bedford, for the sum of \$3,227, and interest from June 28, 1865. In case 358 judgment was rendered in favor of E. H. White, first mate of the whale-ship Nassay, for the sum of \$1,821, and interest from 28th June, 1865. 1855.

In case 1157 judgment was rendered in favor of Alphoneo Killis, of the same vessel, for the sum evessel, for the sum evessel, for the sum evessel, for the sum eves were destroyed June 1855.

The above named vessels were destroyed June 28, 1855, near St. Lawrence bay, by the Shenandeah.

doah.

In case 1176, George D. Crary, of New York, for less of whisky on board the Commonwealth, captured by the Florida, April 24, 1833, judgment was rendered for the sum of \$1,113.15, with interest from date of loss.

The first call of the calendar, extending to case No. 800, was continued.

Court adjourned until Tuesday at 11 a, m.

Assignment of Pay.

Following is the substitute reported by Mr. Kelly, from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, for Mr. Mitchell's bill to legalize assignments of pay of officers and others in the Governments of pay of officers and others in the Government service:

He if enacted, ic., That the assignment, by way of anticipation, of the pay, compensation or emclument, or any portion thereof, of any officer or employee in the civil sorvice of the United States, shall pass a full, valid and legal title therein to the assignee or assignees: Provided, That the said assignment shall be for the current term or installment of payment of the assignor then running, and no longer: And provided, further, That there shall be paid for the said assignment a sufficient money consideration at the time of the making thereof. And payment shall be made by the United States only on the pay-receipt voucher of the assignor, duly assigned, when the said pay, compensation or emolument shall become due. And provided further, That the United States shall not be bound by any such assignment unless notice bound by any such assignment unless notice thereof in writing shall be given to the paying or disbursing officer by whom such payment is to be made, at least six days before the day of payment for such term. And provided further, That the United States shall in no case be held to make double payment on account of any such assignment.

ment.
The bill as thus amended was placed on the The following is the official recapitulation of the public debt statement for March 1, 1875, as

compiled from the books of the Treasury: \$1,724,130,250 00 Debt Bearing Interest in Lauful Money. Certifi's indebtedness at 4 per cent... \$578,000 or Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.... 14,000,000 or

44,901,968 ( 22,269,400 ( Cash in the Treasury

Decrease of debt during the past Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874.... \$5,772.251 20

Bends issued to the Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Frincipal outstanding, \$64.623.512; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$844.133.12; interest paid by the United States, \$20,294,192.34; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$5,724,214.29. Balance of interest paid by the United States, \$20,530,588.05. Hawaiian Reciprocity. The following protest was resterday received by Mr. Luttrell, of California, and will be pre-

sented to the Senate:

The undersigned, sugar refiners of the Pacific coast, respectfully direct your attention to the following additional, and in our opinion cogent, reasons why the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian kingdom should not receive the sanction

reasons why the reciprocity treaty with the Hawsian kingdom should not receive the sanction of the United States.

The capacity of the islands to produce sugar has not been sufficiently explained. Undoubted authorities state positively that the islands are eapable of producing annually not less than 150,000,000 pounds; or \$1,000,000 pounds more than the entire yearly consumption of the Pacific coast, including all the States and Territories west of the Rocky mountains.

Under the action of reciprocity this wast amount of sugar would naturally find its way to San Francisco, and completely shat out imports from all other sugar-producing countries. Of the 160,000,000 pounds that the islands would farnish yearly, this coast would probably take not more than 30,000,000 for domestic consumption, and the balance would find its way East, where it would very materially interfere with the interests of Eastern sugar refiners and those of our Southern planters, coming into direct competition with them, duty free. The average duties now paid on Hawaiian sugars is 2% cents per pound, equal to \$3,750,000 per year, which, under our present financial condition, is more than the Government can properly sacrifice for the benefit of a foreign people, particularily as that amount will have to be made good by the imposition of taxes upon our own people.

Sugar-cane graws with great luxuriance at an altitude of three thousand feet in the Sandwich Islands, and is an indigenous plant. If the whole area susceptible of being cultivated with sugar-cane were laid under contribution for that purpose—and in the avent of reciprocity such would be the result—the annual yield would considerably surpars 160,000,000 pounds. Even now the Island planters produce and send to our market sugars rating equal to 11 and 20 Datch standard, which are as good as our own second grade refined sugars, and although they are not filtered through charcoal, are so superior that we cannot compete with them, except by means of our higher grades.

It has been the pol

through charcoal, are so superior that we cannot compete with them, except by means of our higher grades.

It has been the policy of our Government to furnish a reasonable degree of protection to domestic industries, both manufacturing and products of our soil, beet sugar, &c., and we trust that the sugar interests of the country will not be made an exception. It is evident that the introduction of sugars, duty free, the greater portion of which would be forced on Eastern markets, could not fail to work perolecously against the interests of Eastern refiners and Southern planters, as well as those of Pacific coast refiners. Should connderations of overstandowing national requirements render it politic to sanction reciprocity, we carneatly trust that this treaty will be to framed as to exclude from importation, duy free, all sugars of a higher grade than thirteen lutch is andard—especially as such interdict could not work prejudicially to the planters of Hawail.

It is obvious to us that the adoption of reciprocity without such restrictions would destroy most important interests of this coast and at the East, which represent millions of capital, and give employment to thousands of industriess, skilled worksmen—an event which would prove a serious important interests of this coast and at the East, which represent millions of capital, and give employment to the presecution of such industries. Ha wallan producers would have an ecompletely at their mercy, and the great body of American consumers would be compelled to pay more for an article of absolute necessity.

Trusting that this presentation of facts will receive the attention they merit at your honorable hands, we are, most respectfully, your obedient servants.

Signed by California Sugar Reduery, by C. Spreckels president: San Francisco and Pacific

servants. Signed by California Sugar Refinery, by C. Spreckels, president; San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refinery, by N. Suning, president; Golden Gaic Sugar Refinery, by M. Ehrman, manager Bay Sugar Refinery, Herman Meese, president.

The Argentine Republic and Brazil. A private letter received here yesterday from an officer of the South Atlantic fleet, dated at Montevideo, January 6, 1975, says:

"Everything is lovely here, business suspended or about to be, on account of a revolution, which is actually in session or about to come off. No small change to be had for love or money, and the prospect generally exciting. The Argon-tines, having overcome their reballious subjects, are about arming themselves quietly for the purare about arming themselves quietly for the pur-pose of sooner or later walking into their friends, the Brazilians, who, having denoisted Paraguay, and virtually seized the country in payment of their war debt, have also taken possession of the island of Curto, at the mouth of the Rio Para-guay, on the Chaca side, formally occupied by the Paraguayans, but belonging, in reality, to the Argentines.

"As the Brazillans have some thousands of ef-fective troops in Paraguay, and some armored

THE HONOR OF THE NATION AT STAKE.

Democrats Favor Espudiation-The Sundry Civil Bill in the House-Dead-lock between Senate and House on the Salaries of Their

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on resolutions of Mississippi Legislature, asking the refunding of the cotton tax collected from 1865 to 1869. Mr. FERRY; of Conn., submitted a consurrent

mittee on Frining.

Mr. CHANDLER called up bill to abolish the consulate at Viadinstach, Russia. Passed.

Also, bill to authorize construction of a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi at or near Dubuque, lowa. Passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN reported favorably on bill to regulate the salaries of the judges of the court of Claims.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Committee on Printing, reported resolution to print additional copies of the Army and Navy Register. Passed.

Mr. CAMERON, from Committee on Foreign Relations, reported invorably on House bill supplemental to the acts in relation to immigration.

Mr. PEASE presented resolutions of Board of Trade of Columbus, Miss. asking an appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement of the Tombigbee river. Commerce.

Mr. KELLY, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, bill to legalize assignments of pay of officers and others in the military service.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on House bill declaratory of the rights of such American citizens as

file.

After the expiration of the morning hour,
Mr. CHANDLER moved that the time of the
Committee on Commerce be extended thirty
minutes.

Pending this Mr. EDMUNDS asked the Vice
Persenvery to lay before the Sanute the

which had been received from the morning hour.

Mr. BAYARD objected, and asked if it did not require unanimous consent to lay the bill before the Senate at this time.

The VIUE PRESIDENT said the universal custom of the Senate had been to lay messages before the body at any convenient time. He therefore, directed the Clerk to read the bill, Mr. THURMAN. I object to the second reading.

to be printed.

Mr. BENN IS, from the Committee on Claims, reported formally House bill for the relief of E. Bojd Pendleton.

Mr. HITCHUOOK, from the Committee on the

Mr. LOGAN, from the committee of conference on the bill approving the action taken by the Sectionry of War, under act of July 15, 1870, in regard to mustering out of supernumerary officers, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. SARGENT presented petition of citizens of California, asking the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. He said this petition was signed by women, and this was the only way they had of being heard in the Congress of the nation. He hoped the day would soon come when their influence would be felt more directly. The time asked for by Mr. Chandles for the Committee on Commerce was granted, and on his motion the following bills were disposed of:

House bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the THE ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

CREDIT WOULD BE IMPAIRED,

serve our dignity. The sinking fund also must be provided for, otherwise our CHEDIT WOULD BE IMPAIRED,

ard it would be impossible to fund any more of our debt at a lower rate of interest. The river and harbor appropriations might be suspended, and also the work on the public buildings throughout the country, twenty-four of which were in process of completion. He reviewed the different sections of the bill, and said it was not such a bill as saited him, but the Senate must either take it as it is or get nothing. He would have preferred to put a tax on tea and coffee, but the House would never consent to that. His concluded by appealing to the Senate to pass the bill, and not leave the Government on the "ragged edge" of despair.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill had a vary taking title, "To further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government," but it was also a stand-and-deliver bill, as we are told we must take it and nothing clas. He said the Secretary in his annual report estimated the deficiency for the faceal year at \$22,192,745, and for the next year \$11,920,912. Since then the Secretary, in consequence of the rapid falling off in receipts, had sent in another communication to the Committee on Ways and Means, saying that his former estimates were entirely too low.

He then sent the letter of the Secretary to the desk to be read, in which he said the deficiency would be about \$55,000,000. He said we had either to reduce the sinking fund, and he was glad that the Secretary had construed the law as he had. This fund should be maintained at all hasards; it was just the same as the interest of the public debt. The next question is, Can we reduce public expenditures? If the estimates were adhered to as to a deficiency of \$10,00,000 for the next year, then as the appropriation tills called for \$6,000,000 bess than last year, the deficiency of \$1,000,000 for he next year, the next question is Can we reduce public expenditures? If the estimates were adhered to as to a deficiency of \$1,000,

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Whisky and Tobacco vs. Tea and Coffee.

RILLY MeGARRAHAN AND NEW IDRIA.

Sovernment Interests Protected-The Revenue Bill in the Senate-The

Officers.

Monday, March 1, 1875.

BENATE.
On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the Senate

the limits of the United States; and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, bill to make East Pascagoula, Mississippl, a port of delivery in the district of Pearl river. Passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Isaac P. Christianey as Senator from Michigan for the term commencing March 4, 1875; which were read and placed on file.

BILL TO PROTECT ELECTORS, which had been received from the House during

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., called for the reading of the 24th rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the Clerk to read the rule, which prescribes the order of business during the morning hour, specifying bills and resolutions from the House as matters then to be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT said this bill would have been laid before the Senate during the morning hour, but at the suggestion of a Senator that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was not then present the Chair had wated till the return of that Senator. There was nothing in the rules to prohibit the laying of bills from the House before the Senate at any time, and the Chair must again rule that it was in order to lay this bill before the Senate now.

Mr. HAYARD appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to may the appear on the table.

Mr. BAYARD withdrew his appear.

The bill was then read the first time.

Several Senators on the Democratic side objected to its second reading.

It was then, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, ordered

ARKANSAS BIVER AT PINE BAUPP. Laid on the table.

House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river. Passed.

Senate bill to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would to-night move to take up the steamboat bill.

Mr. SCUTT said he hoped the Senate would give at least one hour to-day to the steamboat bill. Mr. EPMUNDS objected to any arrangement

was then taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., said he was sorry that elreumstances had thrown this bill into his charge. He did not propose to make any elaborate speech, but merely to explain the reasons and the necessity for the passage of this bill. The question is whether the Government shall be furnished with the means to carry on its necessary business. There is no question of protection in the bill, but of revenue. Three years ago we received \$213,-600,000 from customs, two years ago \$188,000,000, and lest year only \$163,000,000. It is thus apparent that we have reduced the revenues of the Government below the point required for its ordinary experses.

In the present time of depression we may expect that our revenues for this year will still further be reduced. Much more than half the annual expenses of the Government are permanent and fixed, and cannot be reduced. It takes \$100,000,000 to pay the interest on the national debt, and \$50,000,000 to pay the pensions. These cannot be reduced, thus leaving one half of the appropriations from which deductions can be made. He then took the ground that the expenses of the army and the navyestid not be lessened, as both those arms of the Government service were as meager new as they could be to preserve our disality. The sinking fund also must be provided for, otherwise our THE TAX BILL

INTO THE POCKETS OF THE WHISEY OWNERS

out bringidg a cent to the Government. As the tax was increased the tamptation to defraud the revenue was increased, and the more difficult it was to collect the tax. He believed that the revenue point on whishy had been reached, and any increase of the tax could not be collected. If his fiat could prevent the use of whisky, God knows it would be given. He also beld that the increased tax on tobacco could not be collected. This incre ase was wrong in a revenue point of view. He was opposed to the internal revenue system at any rate. He thought that the time would soon come when a moderate tax on tobacco and whisky and the customs receipts would be sufficient for the needs of the Government. He had hoped that by this time the stamp taxes could have been abolished. He expressed the opinion that the House had been reprehensible in puttice off this question of taxation till the close of the session. If there was time the Finance Committee could have brought in a bill which would yield thirty million dollars, and without imposing any burdens. He said the duty on sugars had been increased nearly one hundred per cent., and on this point sent a letter from Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of New York, to the desk to be read. In reference to the increase of duty on textile fabrics he did not anticipate much return, but it would put it in the power of every merchant in the country who had these goods on hand to put five per cent. on them.

He said the proper way to raiss revenue would have been to reimpose the duty on to a and coffee, which never ought to have been taken off. It was a tax easily collected, and was levied by every tivilised country. In conclusion he said that, while he should cast his vote against the bill, he would not embarrass it by any further opposition.

Mr. SUFTT differed with Mr. Sexenax as to

THE SUSPENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS

THE SUSPENSION OF APPROPRIATIONS
by the President and the Secretary of the Trensury. He said the appropriations were bound to be paid as long as the warrants were drawn, and as long as there was any money in the Treasury, and it would be to the disgrace of the Government if provision was not made to meet all its needs. In regard to the river and harbor bill be said that \$11,000,000 of amendments to it were now pending before the Senate Committee on Commerce, and whether these amendments were put to it or not, the bill was not likely to fail. Mr. SCOTT maintained, in further reply to the argument of Mr. SHREMAN, that without the honor of the Government was to be tarnished, it was abouttely nocessary to raise more revenue.

He considered that it was not proper to reason that a high tax on whisky could not be collected, based on the experience of 1868, because, as was well known, the civil service then was exceptionally bad. Great Britain imposes a tax of ten shillings as gallon on whisky, and collects it, and why cannot we? The Commissioner of internal Revenue thinks he can collect it, and we should not hesitate to try it. The plea that this increase of taxation redounds to the benefit of the holders of whisky is equally applicable to tobacco, sugar, and every other article taxed in the bill, and is inseparable from increased taxation, for human nature is religh, and will take advantage of all its opportunities. This oill was a revenue measure, and was needed.

Mr. FELLINGHUYSEN said it was the duty

nature is reliab, and will take advantage of all its opportunities. This bill was a revenue measure, and was needed.

Mr. FEKLINGHUYSEN said it was the duty of the Senate to supply the means which the Government required for its needs. The responsibility rested on the friends of the Administration, and they ought not to be too critical. In three days from this the responsibility will fall where it belongs. He characterized the arguments of Mr. Shhawan as well nigh to an absurdity. He speke in favor of the bill, and said he would vote for it.

Imposed no new taxes, but merely increased existing taxes.

Mr. BOGY argued against the bill.

Mr. SARGENT, from the second committee of conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree. On his motion a third committee of conference was ordered, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Saresays, Locan and Coopen.

Mr. THURMAN said that no higher rates should be imposed, unless there was a strong necessity for it. The excuse now is that the revenues are less than the expenditures, but this had not been demonstrated, nor that retrenelment is impossible. The main justification of this bill is to keep the sinking fund intact. If the national honor is concerned, it must be because it is a part of the contract between the Government and the people. From 1821 to 1874 more than 12 per cent. has been paid.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to amend by providing that the increased tax on tobacco shall apply only to the manufactured. that the increased tax on tobacce shall apply only to tobacce hereafter to be manufactured. Mr. THURMAN, in further arguing against the bill, insisted that the expenses should be out down before new taxes were laid on the people. cown before new taxes were last on the people. It was all nonsense to say they could not be cut down. The army and the navy could both be largely reduced. The proper was a set out of trouble, and we never would do it us then, was to practice the most right economy is every department of the Government.

The third committee of conference having failed

that the people were in no such prosperous condi-tion as to justify the laying of more taxes on them.

Mr. MOBTON advocated the passage of the hill. He said that this day the Secretary of the Treasury had said that he considered it his duty to take from the Treasury enough money to keep up the sinking fund. He (Mr. M.) would rather see the Government possessing money than to stop its public works, for there would be nothing

MORE DEMORALIZING THAN THAT.

It would look like the Government was bankrupt.
Mr. LOGAN objected to the discrimination in
the bill against tobacco as compared with whisky.
Mr. MORTON expressed the opinion that a tax
on tea and coffee would be the most unpopular
tax that could be laid. He arged that the necessary means should be provided to meet the expenses of the Government, and that the Republican party should not by the act of its own friends
be put in the same position in 1876 as the Democratic party was in 1890, when the expenditures
ran beyond the receipts, and the Government was
forced to borrow money to meet its current expenditures.

Mr. STEVENSON argued against the bill, and
also in taver of a reduction of expenditures, and
lassisted that the provisions of the bill in regard
to tobacco were unjust and discriminated against
certain sections of the country. The discrimination against tobacco was a direct blow at colored
labor.

Mr. SAULSBURY also opposed the bill. MORE DEMORALIZING THAN THAT.

Mr. SAULS BURY also opposed the bill.
Mr. MERRIAION moved to strike out the first and second sections.

Mr. SPRAGUE said the bill before the Senate Mr. SPRAGUE and the bill penre the Senate was further to burden the people. The bill could not pass by his vote. He spoke of the course upon which he had entered in 1899, and said that he had been surrounded by a pack of hounds.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Johnston, excepting tobacco already manufactured from the operation of the increased tax.

manufactured from the operation of the increased tax.

Mr. SCHURZ opposed the bill. He said one tariff bill had already been passed at this session, and now here was another. The idea of two tariff bills in one session! He was not ready to vote for this bill, believing that it was not amere revenue measure, but was a protective measure. Whenever a bill of this kind was up Pennsylvania always rushed to the front.

Mr. SCUTT resented the insinuation against Pennsylvania, and said the representatives of other States elamored as much for protection as Pennsylvania.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Monnill of Vt. Sargent, Ferlinghusen, Logan, Alcorn, Window and Wright.

The amendment of Mr. Johnston was then carried, as follows:

NAYS.

Allison, Flanagan, Rowerson, Boren an, Hsmith, Bentwell, Cameron, Chandler, Morrill, Me., Cragin, Edmunds, Frith, Morrill, Vt., Washburn, Wright—26.

Ferry, Mich. Fr.tt, Mr. CAMERON said this amendment killed the bill. He wanted the country to know how it was done. It was done by THE WEAR-KNEED REPUBLICANS. helping the Democrats. He was pained that his party friends had voted in this manner, merely to gain a little temporary popularity. It would do them no good. Mr. SARGENT then moved to strike out the Mr. SARGENT then moved to strike out too first and second sections of the bill, and in liquithereof insert a clause imposing a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee. Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., had no objection to this amendment, but he would vote against any tax bill at this time. He said all that was necessary was economy. We were branching out entirely too much. He then commented on the extravagance and unnecessary expenditures for public buildings. lic buildings.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., asked how many millions were to be put in the new public building at Baltimore. Mr. HAMILTON did not know. If a proper

sir. HAMILTON did not snow. If a proper building was needed in Baitimore let it be built, but the Government should not go in debt for usc-less public buildings anywhers. Mr. CAMERON said the Senator was talking about economy, and be had brought in a bill to pay the State of Maryland two or three hundred thousand dollars for A LOT OF WORTHLESS MUSEUTS. Mr. HAMILTON said the bill only asked for got,000 to pay for arms furnished during the war when the Government was very much in need of when the Government was very much in need of them.

Mr. CAMEBON said the arms were not furnished; they were taken to keep Baltimore from going into the rabellion, and Baltimore and Maryland ought to be grateful to the Government for preventing them from destroying themselves.

Mr. HAMILTON thought Mr. CAMERON was too old to be going back to things of the Datt. Mr. HAMILTON thought Mr. Cameson was too old to be agoing back to things of the past. Let him look shead to the future. He (Mr. H.) was not talking of the revolutionary was or the late robelilos, [laughter,] but of present issues. Mr. H. then went on to read from official doorments to show that the expenses of the Government were constantly increasing.

Mr. MCGEEERY moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost by a tie vots—28 to 28.

[The Senate at a late hour killed the revenue bill.]

In accordance with the arrangement made on Saturday night the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of N. Y., from the Ways and Meass Committee, reported a bill authoris-